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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT NO.

INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO.

DATE DISTR.

COUNTRY Czechoslovakia

Czechoslovakia

SUBJECT Concentration Camps in NO. OF PAGES

PLACE

INFO.

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NO. OF ENCLS. (LISTED BELOW)

17 Jan. 1950

**ACQUIRED** 

DATE OF September 1948 to September 1949

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

25X1X

Concentration Camp of KLADNO:

The KLADNO concentration camp is composed of the following camps located in the KLADNO area:

NA SESTEM DUBI ZAPOTOCKY DRINI

Inmates: About three hundred arrestees were detained in each of the camps. About 50 percent of them were Slovaks. Thas number is steadily increased by new arrivals. The construction of new cantonment buildings was started in the camps of NA SE-STEM, DUBI and DRINI in May 1949. Most of the arrestees were detained for sabotage acts, bad performance in enterprises, attempt at illegal border crossing, and political unreliability.

### Concentration Camp of NA SESTEM

In charge of the camp: CISAR, a radical Communist. Guard Personnel: The guard personnel is usually composed of members of the SNB/PS (border units) who were formerly gendarmeric members and were detached from border guard duty because of unreliability toward the regime. Norking hours: Detaines worked in the KONEV iron plant eight hours daily (6 a.m. to 2 p.m.) and then in the camp until nightfall, "Indoctrination lectures". Obligatory for all detainess, were held every evening lectures", obligatory for all detainees, were held every evening. Working conditions: About 50 percent of the estimated ten thousand workers in the KOMEV iron plant were blovaks. Most of them are members of "volunteer labor brigades" which were transferred to Czechoslovakia in 1945 and 1946 for six months and were not sent back. They are subject to the same working conditions as the detainees but are allowed freedom outside their working hours.

Concentration Camp of DUBI

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About 240 to 300 arrestees were detained in the DUBI concentra-

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camp in July 1949, with 25 up to 30 persons occupying one room. The food was not too bad, with coffee in the morning, soup at noon, some meat three times a week and about two pounds of bread every three days. The food was said to be equivalent to 2,000 calories. The arrestees received no payment. Ten percent of the payment was allegedly paid when the arrestees were released. The remaining pay was held for food, quarters, etc. Letters to dependents and packages were severely cencored. The arrestees were organized into three groups, according to their terms of imprisonment; those of the second group, composed of illegal border crossers, were allowed to speak to their dependents every six months. The arrestees had to work in mines to which they were taken by the militia and handed over to miners.

2. The following additional information was available on the KLADNO concentration camp:

Installation: The KLADNO concentration camp had two sections, one section for persons sentenced in court, the other for as yet unsentenced persons. The former section had about 1,200 arrestees, the latter about 800. Guards: The guard personnel is composed of 15 SNB members: those on duty in the section of sentenced arrestees were equipped with submachine guns. Food consisted of black coffee for breakfast, soup and potatoes for dinner, and black coffee plus about 5 ounces of break for supper.

CISAR has charge of the camp; JHB 3gt MIKA has charge of the indoctrination courses held on Sundays. The detainees work from 5 a.m. to 4 p.m. in various plants such as the Poldi Iron Works where they do the hardest ork at the blast furnaces. They are guarded by the fectory police who wear black uniforms and are armed with pictols.

#### 3. Labor Camp of NOVAKY

The cump had three units:

Camp I (Women's Camp). Several women working in the kitchen of Camp I. (Men's Camp), all detainees knew about the situation in the Women's Camp). About a hundred women, including nums, political presoners, prostitutes, and shirkers were detained in this camp in early June 1949. They did the washing and cleaning for the camp personnel of Camps I and II and worked in the camp carden.

Camp II (Men's Camp). The Men's Camp had 12 wooden cantonment buildings. Wix hundred and twenty men were detained there when source escaped in early July 1949. An average of from five to ten detainees arrived daily, and from three to five men were released weekly. The camp is overcrowded, with 25 persons living in a room of 20x25 feet. Most of the detainees were intellectuals. They wear convict's garb. The majority worked in the mines of MOVAKY, some in state storage deputs or private firms and enterprises close to the camp. Detainees employed in the mines work three shifts; the others from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. with one or two hours for lunch depending one the working place.

NB Master Sgt. CILLIK has charge of the camp administration;

NB Sgt OMACKA supervises the camp.

Camp III. Camp III was about 1,000 feet from Camp II and had 8 to 10 wooden cantonment buildings. It was not occupied during the period of information. Old-time detaineds of Camp II stated

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that the detainees of Camp III were transferred to the so-called "summer camp" TICHA DOLINA (quiet valley), in PODERI-VANON, Tatra Hountains, near the Polish border, there they were to work in targe woods.

## 4. Labor Camp of VYKLANOV

The VYKMANOV labor camp has a capacity of about 1,500 men. New detainess are committed to work depending on their state of health and amount of punishment. They work under supervision of Sovicts. Some of the detainess work outside the camp in quarries or are engaged in the construction of concentration camps, garages, SNB buildings and water supply works. The VYK-HANOV camp is guarded by court inspectors in blue uniforms. The camp commander is ZAHROVSKY.

- 5. Other camps are located near the mines of BRUEX, LIPKOVICE, and HORME LITVINGV. Five hundred detainess work in the ore mines of GLATKOV, 450 in the HARIAHKA ore mines, 550 in the ELIAS mines, and 350 in the BARBARA mines.
- 6. Corrective Labor Camp of KRALUV DVUR, near PILSEN

Two hundred and fifty detainees from the BORY penitentiary, near PILSEN, are detained in the corrective labor camp of KRALUV DVUR. They are guarded by 30 militia men, and VYLETA, a first inspector from BORY, REZABEK, is camp administrator. The convicts have to do hard labor for 12 to 15 hours daily. First Inspector VYIETA also forces dangerously ill persons to work and up to 20 convicts weekly must be sent back to the BORY penitentiary as they are completely exhausted.

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